Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 2, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 17, 1842. { NUMBER 62.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for May, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
17 Tuesday,	5 1	6 59				
18 Wednesday,	5 1	6 59				
19 Thursday,	5 0	7 0	Last Quarter,	2	7	28 M.
20 Friday,	4 59	7 1	New Moon	10	6	21 M.
21 Saturday,	4 59	7 2	First Quarter,	17	6	53 M.
22 Sunday,	4 58	7 3	Full Moon,	24	4	22 M.
23 Monday.	4 57	7 4				

Alexander Bethune,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant *good fits* on all occasions.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...r

More New Goods.

R. C. Carson

Is now receiving and opening a handsome Stock of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

Which were purchased at unusually low prices, And will be sold to suit the hard times, or at least as low as any concern in this section of country. His stock consists of all kinds of Goods usually kept in a country store. He has also a large stock of Groceries, which will be sold at reduced prices.

Persons wishing to purchase goods for CASH, will find it to their interest to call and examine his stock.

Charlotte, April, 16, 1842. 58...F.

COTTON,

AND

Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...r

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

DELITHA C. SPECK } Petition for Divorce.
VS.
WILLIAM H. SPECK. }

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *William H. Speck*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

Wool Carding.

HAVING thoroughly repaired his Machinery, the subscriber is now ready to execute all orders for CARDING WOOL in a very superior style, and at short notice.

JACOB STIREWALT.

Mill Hill, Cabarrus Co., May 2, 1842. 60...

Temperance.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

The following eloquent Speech was recently delivered before the Congressional Temperance Society, by the Hon. THOMAS F. MARSHALL of Kentucky: After a few introductory remarks complimentary to a lecture just read before the Society by Dr. SEWALL on the pathology of the drunkard's stomach, Mr. Marshall said:

Our aim is to banish the use of alcohol as a drink from society altogether. We declare in our Society openly, that we will not take into our systems a substance which the God of nature has rendered the human stomach unfit to receive, and incapable of digesting—a substance which has all the properties of a poison, the effect of which is not only to derange the animal economy and to destroy life, like other poisons, but to work a still more melancholly ruin in the moral constitution of men.

Yet, for my share, for the very small and obscure part I bear in this great effort, I have seen myself, within these few days, taunted in a public print as a fanatic. A fanatic in the cause of temperance! A coldwater fanatic strikes upon my ear as something strange and paradoxical. Be it so, however. Be this or any other title applied to me, so cold water and temperance go along with it. The object and the character of our Society have neither kinship nor alliance with fanaticism, political or religious. Ours is the cause of morals, public and private, irrespective of rank, sect, or party; it is the cause of peace, of happiness, of virtue. Let me here, sir, put a case for the consideration of our colleagues in Congress. Let me suppose for a moment that the condition of the world were changed; that alcohol was but now discovered; that it had not yet commenced that career of ravage which has marked its course and progress. Let me further suppose that the Congress of the United States—the representation of the people of this great empire—the sober likeness of a sober nation in the case imagined—were just now apprized of the discovery; that some great teacher, who had penetrated the qualities and effects of this substance, and its future possible bearing upon the fortunes of the human race, should here this night present, for the first time, before the mental vision, in long and appalling perspective, all the sad consequences upon this people which have in fact followed its use; that he should fully satisfy every man in this assembly that, poisonous as it is, and ruinous as its effects must be, this hitherto unknown evil was approaching our shores; that the only antidote was abstinence from first contact; and that, if we once ventured to taste, nothing could arrest its progress, until it had wrought that entire mass of wretchedness which he had, in living colors, pictured to our view. And then let us suppose that the proposition were made to Congress, not as a cure, but as a measure of prevention—as anticipating the commencement of an illimitable evil—as seeking to guard and preserve our countrymen in that glorious and happy state in which they would be were intoxicating drink unknown—a sober nation—a republican empire containing seventeen millions of people, free, sober, healthy, and, so far as this prolific parent of miseries was concerned, happy!—all the disease, all the misery, all the long catalogue of crimes which have sprung from drunkenness, banished—no, not banished, but unborn, unknown, unheard of:—Suppose, I say, that, with this object in view, an appeal should be made to these members of Congress to come forward, each in his place, and, as an example to those who had commissioned them—to those whose image it was their duty to reflect—to whom they should be as a mirror—and whose virtue and happiness it should be their pride to guard—a proposition were made to take a solemn public pledge that they never would stain their lips with the polluting contact of a poison which must destroy their countrymen: I ask, sir, who would pause? Who would refuse? Who would reject a pledge, the impassable barrier against such an inundation of misery? I would not—I am sure I would not. So far from considering such a pledge as the "surrender of my freedom of action," I should exult in the deed as one by which I had secured my own and preserved the liberties of my country. The friends of the temperance cause, however, are unhappily not in the condition I have supposed. The demon has not only approached, but has been welcomed to our shores. He has already wrought among us an amount of mischief and misery which I am wholly incompetent to describe. It is our object to arrest and expel what we cannot now prevent. We seek to secure in aid of the most glorious moral and social revolution of which the world has any record, save only that which was effected by the introduction of Christianity—to enlist in this cause the countenance and support, and to throw around it all the dignity and influence, which necessarily attach to the movements of those connected with the Government.

We are sometimes told (for our cause, like every thing else that is great and good, has its difficulties and its enemies) that the pledge proposed subjects necessarily the man who takes it to the implied admission that he is himself laboring under the evil in question, and flies to this as a means to escape from it. This is a grossly unjust view of the matter, and as injurious to our cause as it is untrue. It is to the sober we here appeal. We call upon them to rally to the standard of sobriety; we invite the temperate to guard the cause of temperance. Shall shame interpose here? Can the man who loathes the bottle, and shrinks appalled from all the degradation to which the bottle leads, blush to profess openly the honorable principles which he practices? You who are temperate, how can you withhold your aid from us—the aid simply of your name and countenance? Temperate men refusing to join a temperance society!—withholding their name and influence!—nay, throwing, by their refusal, the weight of both against us! It is unnatural, it is unintelligible, it is cruel. It is most cruel in those untainted by this destroying vice to cast the whole weight of the cause upon its wretched victims, writhing and struggling with the chain which darkly binds their strength, nor stretch out the arm, free and unparalyzed by its weight, to aid in rending its links asunder. You (Mr. M. here looked steadfastly and earnestly at Mr. Wise)—you incur no risk; you make no sacrifice; you brave no painful notoriety; your lives are as yet unstained; your good name unscathed. Not a shade darkens the fair field of your unsullied escutcheon. There is no room for shame. Nothing but honor to yourselves, and blessings to others, can follow your union with us.—Ashamed of pure and perfect Temperance! Oh, no; true dignity surrounds her; the diadem of honor sparkles on her brow; and the flowing robes of virtue encircle and adorn her elastic and graceful form. Mine, sir, was a different case. Mr. President, we of the "Total Abstinence and Vigilance Society," in our meetings at the other end of the city, are so much in the habit of "telling experiences," that I have myself fallen somewhat into it, and am guilty occasionally of the egotism of making some small confessions, (as small as I can possibly make them.) Mine, then, sir, was a different case. I had earned a most unenviable notoriety; by excesses which, though bad enough, did not half reach the reputation they won for me. I never was an habitual drunkard. I was one of your spreeing gentry. My sprees, however, began to crowd each other; and my best friends feared that they would soon run together. Perhaps my long intervals of entire abstinence—perhaps something peculiar in my form, constitution, or complexion—may have prevented the physical indications, so usual, of that terrible disease, which, till temperance societies arose, was deemed incurable and resistless. Perhaps I had nourished the vanity to believe that nature had endowed me with a versatility which enabled me to throw down and take up at pleasure any pursuit, and I chose to sport with the gift. If so, I was brought to the very verge of a fearful punishment. Physicians tell us that intemperance at last becomes, of itself, not a habit voluntarily indulged, but a disease which its victim cannot resist. I had not become fully the subject of that fiendish thirst, that horrible yearning after the distillation "from the alembick of hell," which is said to scorch in the throat, and consume the vitals of the confirmed drunkard with fires kindled for eternity. I did become alarmed, and for the first time, no matter from what cause, lest the demon's fangs were fastening upon me, and I was approaching that line which separates the man who frolics, and can quit from the lost inebriate whose appetite is disease, and whose will is dead. I joined the society on my own account, and felt that I must encounter the title of "reformed drunkard," annoying enough to me, I assure you. I judged, from the cruel publicity given through the press to my frolics, what I had to bear and brave. But I did brave it all; and I would have dared any thing to break the chain which I at last discovered was rivetting on my soul, to unclasp the folds of the serpent-habit whose full embraces is death. Letters from people I never had heard of, newspaper paragraphs from Boston to New Orleans, were mailed, and are still mailing to me, by which I am very distinctly, and in the most friendly and agreeable manner, apprised that I enjoyed all over the republic the delectable reputation of a sot with one foot in the grave and an understanding almost totally overthrown. I doubt not, sir, that the societies who have invited me to address them at different places in the Union, will expect to find me with an unhealed carbuncle on my nose, and my body of the graceful and manly shape and proportion of a demijohn. I have dared all these annoyances, all this celebrity. I have not shrunk from being a text for temperance preachers, and a case for the outpouring of the sympathies of people who have more philanthropy than politeness, more temperance than taste. I signed the pledge on my own account, sir, and my heart leaped to find that I was free. The chain has fallen from my free-born limbs; not a link or fragment remains to tell I ever wore the badge of servitude. Mr. President, the temperate members of Congress are exposed, as I have said, to no shame or annoyance from the act to which we invite them. It is to rescue others that we summon them. To rescue others—ay, sir, and to place themselves beyond the reach of a danger from which none are exempt. There are men of a stamp which secures them absolutely from every thing which can degrade, save only this one vice. There is no danger that a man of lofty mind, a high-spirited, well-educated gentleman, will stoop to other vices which sink and degrade humanity. He will not lie; he cannot steal; he is incapable of dishonor. Death itself cannot drive him to the perpetration of baseness. Poverty, want, starvation may assail him, he is proof against them all. This alone can drag his virtue down; and against it what genius can guard, what magnanimity shield us? Who has not seen the most towering, the most majestic, sink vanquished beneath its powers? Who has not seen genius prostrate, courage disarmed, manhood withered, before the march of this fell destroyer of all that is great, and bright, and beautiful. It seems, indeed, as if, with the cunning malice of tyranny, and the ambitious policy of a conqueror, this grim king selects the loftiest victims, and from those who otherwise are formed to be the ornament and the strength of their land and race. Certain it is that political ambition or elevation is of itself no safeguard. I have been told that the last ghastly spectacle exhibited to us to-night—the ruined stomach of a dead inebriate, once the living receptacle of God's good and healthful gifts, and so by him intended to remain—was part of the frame of a distinguished statesman and member of this House, a man of genius and of eloquence, whose mind led once the councils of his own State, and whose voice has often resounded through this hall, while listening thousands hung with rapture upon its accents. Look on that picture, and imagine, if we can, the horrors which must have preceded a fate like that. But, sir, this poison stops not with physical destruction; it is over the intellectual and moral man that it achieves its greatest triumphs. The erect form, the muscular limb, the taper waist—Oh! how they change under the transforming touch of this monster magician. But it is not the trembling limb, the bloated body, the bleared and dimmed eye, the sluggish ear, the blotched and ulcerated skin, the poisoned breath, the destruction of strength, and cleanliness, and beauty, which most effectually attest the terrible power and mark the wrecks with which the demon strews his path—it is the overthrow of the moral principle, the extinction of conscience, sensibility to what is right and wrong, charity, domestic affection, all, all that makes as men, the utter dispersion of the moral elements which hold the world together, and the entire implication of the weak and the innocent, the mother, the wife, the infant, in suffering for crimes of which they are the most wretched, yet the guiltless victims. These are the proudest trophies, the most splendid fruits of the victories of the wine cup. Other vices, other crimes, leave the physical, the intellectual, the moral man capable of repentance, of amendment, and of action; but this destroys him throughout, body, mind, and conscience, yet leaves the wretch survivor of himself.

Would, sir, that some of the thrilling confessions and narratives disclosed in those homely associations of ours in a distant part of the city could be heard by this audience, as I have heard them—the confessions and narratives of men whom the indefatigable benevolence of the "Vigilant Society of Total Abstinence" has rescued from the very kennel. They are not your stately, refined, educated gentlemen who quaff their rich and costly Madeira, old and mild and fragrant and sparkling and redolent of the true flavor of the cork—nectar, fit for gods to sip, taken down bottle after bottle, from day to day, till their complexions are purple as the crushed grapes whose juice they drain—till their trembling hands can scarce conduct unspilled the fluid to their lips—till their feet are swollen and agonized with gout, while untold horrors fill the region whose ruin has been to-night laid open to our view—and yet they are no drunkards! Oh, no, no, no, no. Drunkards? Not they! It is not from such men that we hear in our humble weekly meetings. No. They are the once wretched but now rescued victims of what, in our Western world, is called "white faced whiskey"—children of the lowest intemperance who there appear. This tyrant alcohol, like him of whom it is no unapt representative, can suit its temptations to men of every grade of fortune, and to every diversity of human condition. He holds out an appropriate lure to every taste, and draws within his fatal snare the high and the low, the learned and the unlearned, the vulgar and the refined. It is to the story of the humble and the poorer who have been reformed by means of that society, with which I was first connected, that I have listened with keenest interest.

It does appear to me that, if the loftiest among the lofty spirits which move and act from day to day in this Hall—the proudest, the most gifted, the most fastidious here—could hear the tales I have heard, and see the men I have seen, restored, by a thing so simple as this temperance pledge, from a state of the most abject outcast, wretchedness, to industry, health, comfort, and in their own emphatic language to *peace*, he could not withhold his countenance and support from a cause fraught with such actual blessings to mankind. I have heard unlettered men trace their own history on this subject through all its stages, describe the progress of their ruin and its consequences, paint without the least disguise the utmost extent of degradation and suffering, and the power of appetite, by facts which astonished me—an appetite which triumphed over every human principle, affection, and motive, yet yielded instantly and forever before the simple charm of this temperance pledge. It is a thing of interest to me to see and to hear a free, bold, strong armed, hard-fisted mechanic relate, in his own nervous and natural language, the history of his fall and his recovery. And I have heard him relate how the young man was brought up to labor, and expecting by patient toil to support himself and a rising family, had taken to his bosom in his youth the woman whom he loved—how he was tempted to quit her side, and forsake her society, for the dram shop, the *frolic*, the midnight brawl—how he had resolved, and broken his resolutions, till his business forsook him, his friends deserted him, his furniture seized for debt, his clothing pawned for drink, his wife broken hearted, his children starving, his home a desert, and his heart a hell. And then, in language true to nature, they will exultingly recount the wonders wrought in their condition by this same pledge. "My friends have come back—I have good clothes on—I am at work again—I am giving food and providing comforts for my children—I am free, I am a man—I am at peace here. My children no longer shrink cowering and huddling together in corners, or under the bed for protection from the face of their own father. When I return at night they bound into my arms and nestle in my bosom. My wife no longer with a throbbing heart and agonized ear counts my steps before she sees me to discover whether I am drunk or sober—I find her now singing and at work" What a simple but exquisite illustration of a woman's love, anxiety, and suffering! The fine instinct of a wife's ear detecting from the intervals of his foottal, before he had yet reached his door, whether it was the drunken or the sober step, whether she was to receive her husband or an infuriated monster in his likeness. I say, sir, these things have an interest, a mighty interest for me: and I deem them not entirely beneath the regard of the proudest statesman here. On my conscience, sir, I speak the truth when I say that, member of Congress as I am—(and no man is prouder of his commission)—member of Congress as I am, if, by taking this pledge, it were even probable that it would bring back one human being to happiness and virtue, no matter what his rank or condition, recall the smile of hope and trust and love to the cheek of one wife as she again pillowed it in safety, peace, and confidence upon the ransomed bosom of her reclaimed and natural protector, send one rosy child bounding to the arms of a parent, from whence drunkenness had exiled it long, I would dare the ridicule of all the ridiculous people in the world, and thank God that I had not lived in vain. And, sir, I have had that pleasure.

Mr. President, it is really astonishing what a prodigiously great man a member of Congress is in the estimation of some people. Now, suppose all those members who are themselves temperate men—and they constitute, thank heave, a an overwhelming majority in both Houses—would by common consent become members of this Congressional Temperance Society, what sort of influence do you suppose it would have both within and without these walls? They would make no sacrifice in doing this, it costs such men nothing, and if they would only do it, I aver that, before the close of this present sesion, we should not have a single drinking character left in either branch of the National Legislature. They never could stand out against it, I know they could not. I was myself about as bold, and as open, and as hardy a soul as ever swallowed a julip. I did not care who saw me drink; and though, as I have already admitted, I joined the temperance society because I was scared on my account, and not for the purpose of influencing others, or under the influence of others, yet sure I am, that if all my fellow members who are temperate and joined this association, (for they constitute a majority far greater than is necessary to suspend the rules of the House or to reverse a Presidential veto,) I should have found myself left in so very small and lean a minority, as the drunkard's corps would have amounted to when the line was once drawn between the parties, that I never could have stood the shame. Why, it would be the weakest, meanest, poorest, most contemptible, powerless little faction that ever did appear in Congress. What a figure would half a dozen drunkards cut against the whole body of both Houses? Why there would not be enough to guard the obsequies, to form a decent funeral procession for king alcohol!—they would be ashamed to attend the remains of their dead master from the Capitol. No, sir; they would have to stop drinking in mere self-defence.

Sir, if there be within this Hall an individual man who thinks that his vast dignity and importance would be lowered, the laurels which he has heretofore won be tarnished, his glowing and all-conquering popularity at home be lessened, by an act designed to redeem any portion of his colleagues or fellow-men from ruin and shame, all I can say is, that he and I put a very different estimate upon the matter. I should say, sir, that the act was not only the most benevolent, but, in the present state of opinion, the most politic, the most popular, (looking down at Mr. Wise who sat just under the Clerk's stand, Mr. M. added with a smile,) the very *Wisest* thing he ever did in his life. Think not, sir, (said Mr. M., still regarding Mr. W. with great earnestness,) think not that I feel myself in a ridiculous situation, and, like the fox in the fable, wish to divide it with others by converting deformity into fashion. Not so; by my honor as a gentleman, not so. I was not what I was represented to be. I had and I have shown that I had full power over myself. But the pledge I have taken renders me secure forever from a fate inevitably following habits like mine—a fate more terrible than death. That pledge, though confined to myself alone, and with reference to its only effects upon me, my mind, my heart, my body, I would not exchange for all earth holds of brightest and of best. No, no, sir; let the banner of this temperance cause go forward or go backward—let the world be rescued from its degrading and ruinous bondage to alcohol or not—I for one shall never repent what I have done. I have often said this, and I feel it every moment of my existence, waking or sleeping. Sir, I would not exchange the physical sensations—the mere sense of animal being which belongs to a man who totally refrains from all that can intoxicate his brain or derange his nervous structure—the elasticity with which he bounds from his couch in the morning—the sweet repose it yields him at night—the feeling with which he drinks in through his clear eyes the beauty and the grandeur of surrounding nature:—I say, sir, I would not exchange my conscious being, as a strictly temperate man—the sense of renovated youth—the glad play with which my pulses now beat healthful music—the bounding vivacity with which the life-blood courses its exulting way through every fibre of my frame—the communion high which my healthful ear and eye now hold with all the gorgeous universe of God—the splendors of the morning, the softness of the evening sky—the bloom, the beauty, the verdure of earth, the music of the air and the waters—with all the grand associations of external nature, reopened to the fine avenues of sense;—no, sir, though poverty dogged me—though scorn pointed its slow finger at me as I passed—though want and destitution, and every element of earthly misery, save only crime, met my waking eye from day to day!—not for the brightest and the noblest wreath that ever encircled a statesman's brow—not if some angel commissioned by heaven, or some demon rather sent fresh from hell, to test the resisting strength of virtuous resolution, should tempt me back, with all the wealth and all the honors which a world can bestow;—not for all that time and all that earth can give, would I cast from me this precious pledge of a liberated mind, this talisman against temptation, and plunge again into the dangers and the terrors which once beset my path:—So help me heaven, sir, I would spurn beneath my very feet all the gifts the universe could offer, and live and die as I am, *poor* but *sober*.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

MARY N. TETER } Petition for Divorce.
VS.
ELAM J. TETER. }

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *Elam J. Teter*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April, 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

From the New York Herald, 2nd inst.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

ENGLISH LOAN TO SANTA ANNA—INVASION OF TEXAS CERTAIN.

By the British mail, Medway, which arrived here from Havana on Friday last, and sailed for Halifax on Saturday, to connect with the Brittania, on her way to Liverpool, we have received highly important intelligence from Mexico by a private correspondence from that capitol and of the most authentic character.

Santa Anna, at length, positively procured a loan in London, to the amount of 3,000,000 sterling—or $15,000,000—for a period of fourteen years without the payment of any annual interest, until the period of reimbursement, when the holders of the stock will receive $140 for $100, out and out. The agents for this loan in London are James Morrison & Co. of London. The British government become the guarantee for its repayment to the English stockholders, and in consideration thereof, all English manufactures are to be admitted into Vera Cruz and other ports of Mexico, at a nominal duty, for the same period at which the loan is taken.

We have also learned some particulars of the history of this loan, which we now give, and shall add more hereafter.

At the close of last year, or the beginning of the present, an agent from Santa Anna proceeded to London for the purpose of effecting a loan, on any terms or conditions. After a great deal of negotiation in London, an agent of the great banking house of Morrison & Co., of London, proceeded to Mexico, by one of the West India steamers. On reaching Mexico, after some negotiation, the terms of the loan were arranged, according to the statement we have given. On this being effected, Santa Anna, being almost like to burst, wrote and published the recent letters to General Houston, President of Texas, and to General Hamilton the Texian envoy to Europe. It was the union of the English abolition and Mexican influence in London, that prevented the success of the Texian loan attempted by General Hamilton—and the same union that was successful in the Mexican, aided by the Mexican mines and trade. In the mean time, about six or eight weeks ago, the agent of the Morrisons, accompanied by an *aid de camp* of Santa Anna, whose name we believe is M. Escandon, left Vera Cruz, reached Havanna in time to take the steamer Medway, which touched at this port on Friday last. The names of both are in the list of passengers. They were also accompanied by M. A. Calderon de la Barca, the Spanish Minister at Mexico, on his return to Spain. By these persons the intelligence was brought to this city and several commercial letters were also received here, stating positively the facts as we have related them.

We further learn that the intention of the Mexican government, as soon as they shall have received steamships, muskets, and other munitions of war from England, and brought to them under the English flag, the proceeds of their loan, that a terrible invasion of Texas will be made both by sea and land, that a number of British navy and army officers will be engaged to lead their troops to battle. The loan will take no money from England, but simply ships, steamers, and munitions of war. In Mexico they have men, provisions, every thing except good officers and munitions of war. Santa Anna is furious for the invasion of Texas—and if he should succeed in driving the Texians into the United States, he intends to invade Louisiana and Arkansas—besides threatening the whole valley of the Mississippi with his vengeance.

Of the general accuracy of thees important facts, we have detailed, there can be no mistake. The idea published in New Orleans, that to England had been ceded the Californias, is without foundation. No doubt England would like to get that country, but the vigilance and jealousy of Russia in the north west interposes insuperable obstacles to such a purpose. The British policy is to bring Mexico and the United States into conflict, through Texas, and by keeping both in a state of war, to weaken them, so as to be able to govern and control the policy and interest of both. It is very evident that at the first step towards the invasion of Texas by Mexico, a "tumultuous army" will rush from the valley of the Mississippi across the Sabine. This fact will furnish to Santa Anna, in the event of victory, a pretext to invade the United States, and to refuse to liquidate the indemnity agreed upon by his commissioners at Washington. It is, however, not so very certain that the Texians, assisted by the Anglo Saxon race of this continent, will not carry the war into Mexico, and plant the standard of the "lone star" in the palace of the Montezumas.

At all events, a war—fierce and bloody—between Mexico and Texas, is now certain. Let us prepare for such events.

From the Washington Globe.

ENGLISH OPERATIONS IN MEXICO.

The facts given in the extract below, by the New York Herald's writer of the money article, we believe, were obtained from reliable informants---persons of character, and some of official standing.

The aid of England thrown into the scale of SANTA ANNA and Mexico, may possibly bring that of the United States as a support to Texas. The interference of European nations in the conflicts of this continent must, necessarily, have more or less influence upon the destiny of this country and its institutions:

"It appears that Santa Anna has concluded arrangements for a so-called loan of £3,000,000, on terms which place it upon no other footing than that of a subsidy. These are, that the loan is to run fifteen years without interest, to be reimbursed, at the expiration of that time, with forty per cent. advance, and to be guarantied by the British Government. British goods to be received into Mexico duty free in all that time. The proceeds of the loan, which are equal to $15,000,000, will be sent to Mexico in the shape of arms and munitions of war, for the conquest of Texas. The bonus of forty per cent., to be paid at the expiration of fifteen years, is about equal to an annual interest of three per cent. The interest, in fifteen years, would amount to £1,200,000. The present Mexican debt due in London, is as follows:

Capital 5 per cents,	£2,769,650
" 6 "	4,096,170
Total,	£6,865,820
Arrears of interest due,	3,116,909
Total due in London,	£9,982,729

"These stocks are selling now in London at 35 a 40 cents on the dollar; and yet that disgraced and dishonered Government is to receive £3,000,000 more, at a rate less, by two per cent., than the British Government itself can borrow at this moment. It is evident, therefore, that this is a subsidy, and not a loan.

This whole movement is fraught with the gravest matter of reflection to people of this country. The very professions of the English Government, recently manifested, to remove every other cause of difficulty between the two countries, except that growing directly and indirectly out of the slave question, are evidences of the dangerous position of matters on that ground. An Anglo Mexican war against Texas, on the basis of Santa Anna's proclamation, which held out the suppression of slavery as its object, cannot but involve the United States in the quarrel, with the moral influence of slavery against her. We think it right to make these suggestions, on the increased importance which the Mexican and Texian war has assumed, in consequence of the facts above stated, because very much of the late buoyancy of the markets has been owing to the acquired confidence in a continuance of the peaceful relations between this country and Great Britain. We cannot, however, shut our eyes to the fact that the position of England on the subject of negro slavery is antagonist to that of the United States upon the same subject; and any movement of the former power, directly or indirecly, in the matter, has a direct and immediate tendency to bring the two countries into collision.

West Point—The *Madisonian* says:—The following named gentlemen have been invited by the Secretary of War to attend the Annual Examination of the cadets at the Military Academy, to commence on the first Monday in June next:

Thomas A. Deblois, Esq., of Maine.
James J. Austin, Esq of Massachusetts.
Gen. E. P. Walton, of Vermont.
Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D. of New York.
Prof. Alexander Dallas Bache, of Pennsylvania.
George P. McCulloch, Esq. of New Jersey.
Gen. George H. Steuart, of Maryland.
Col. Josiah W. Ware, of Virginia.
Gen. Alexander Macrae, of North Carolina.
Richard W. Habersham, Esq. of Georgia.
Dr. Churchill J. Blackburn, of Kentucky.
Gen. Robert Macafee, do.
W. S. T. Dennison, Esq. of Ohio.
John G. Floyd, Esq. of Indiana.
Hon. A. S. Brown, of Mississippi.
Dr. Benjamin W. Maclin, of Alabama.
Frederick W. Curtenius, Esq of Michigan.
Dr. Frederick Hall, District of Columbia.
Capt. Beverly Kennon, U. S. Navy.
Col. J. J. Abert, U. S. Army.
Capt. P. H. Salt, do.

We will also state, for the information of the public, that the Cadet appointments for this year have been made. The next selections will be made in February or March, 1843.

OUR VICTORY.

The Republicans are very naturally elated at their success in this State. They rejoice that their own beloved Virginia is still true to herself and to the country. They rejoice that her voters are too intelligent to be humbugged, and too honest to be bribed by the leaders of Federalism. But they will enjoy their victory with becoming moderation. The result is exceedingly gratifying to the Democracy of the whole country—but they will not be so extravagant in their demonstrations of joy, as were their opponents after the Presidential election. They will not celebrate their victory with "bonfires and illuminations;" nor will they evince their joy in any other than a *rational* manner.

We cannot but regard the result as a great *moral* as well as a brilliant *political* triumph. Our adversaries in the canvass appealed to the worst passions of the human heart. They hoped to gain the day, by making the voters of the country believe that their *pockets* would suffer seriously by the refusal of the *democratic* Senate to receive the State's quota of the distribution fund. The increased taxes of the present year, and other burdens upon the people, "too grievous to be borne," were attributed to the non-reception of the land money. They thought the yeomanry of Virginia too ignorant to understand the plain proposition that, for every dollar received under the distribution law, they would be compelled to pay back a much larger sum. But how completely are the hopes and expectations of the humbuggers put to flight by the *results* of the elections! A clear majority of FORTY-FOUR against them on joint ballot! This is indeed decisive—overwhelming.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

Go from home to hear the news from home.—In casting our eyes over the pages of a New York paper, (whig) several weeks ago, we noticed a letter from North Carolina, in which the writer anticipates a considerable change in the opinions of this State upon the *Tariff*, because there are some *Cotton Factories* amongst us, whose owners desire *protection*. In other words, they go for taxing the *people* that their *Factory proffits* may be enhanced.

This Correspondent, likewise, stated the fact that our Banks had loaned considerable sums of money to these *Cotton Factories;* and he might have added, that our public Board of Money Lenders had loaned the Factories a large portion of the *State Money* too. We know not where the writer got his information from. The above is the substance of the Letter, which we will insert in full, if we again lay our hand upon it.

Sure enough, the "Badger Convention" in April, nominated the great Tariff Leader, (Clay) for President; the owner of one of our Cotton Factories (Morehead) for Governor, and came out openly for a National Bank, besides!

Raleigh Standard.

Meeting in Hillsborough.—We have received the proceedings of a meeting of our friends in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 7th inst. They came too late for insertion this week, but will appear in our next.

A committee was appointed at this meeting to invite Mr. HENRY to address the people of Orange on Friday of May Coart, the 27th instant, it being the day which Gov. MOREHEAD appointed to be there. We rejoice at the prospect of seeing the candidates of the two parties brought together, and hope no previous arrangements of Mr. Henry's will prevent his complying with the wishes of the glorious Democracy of Old Orange. This has been called the *Pivot County*—the county upon which the elections are to turn. If this be the case, the Whiggery have nothing to hope for—the Democracy nothing to fear—if our accounts from that quarter are correct.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Governor Morehead of North Carolina.—Governor Morehead of North Carolina is the candidate of the Whig party for re-election. The Governor is the candidate of the party which claims all the "talent and decency" of the county. He is no log-cabin and coon-skin advocate, but is a genuine Whig, opposed to the common people. In a correspondence which he had with Governor McNutt of this State, during the past year, he refused to surrender a fugitive from justice of this State, charged with negro stealing, on the plea that the offender was entitled to such privileges, as one of the "rich and well born;" he begged of Goveror McNutt to reconsider his demand, alleging that the fugitive was highly connected in North Carolina, belonging, as he said, to one of the most *respectable* families in the State. The Democracy of North Carolina should procure this correspondence. It would show to the people that his Whig Excellency is capable of distinguishing between rogues in ruffles, and rogues in rags—that the Governor, a genuine Whig, is conscientiously of the opinion that *stealing* is one of those privileges which a "low-born fellow" should not exercise, except at the risk of prosecution and punishment; but a GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABLE CONNECTIONS may exercise the "light fingered art" at pleasure.

Mississippian, (Jackson, Missp.)

The Democracy of North Carolina have called for this correspondence; but the Whig organs of our Governor will not publish it, or any portion of it. They say "it is too long—it would fill up our papers," But we guess if it was creditable to His Excellency, it would be forth coming pretty quick, if it filled a dozen papers.

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nominations:

FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

For the Senate—JOHN WALKER.

Commons—JOHN KIRK,
DR. JOS. W. ROSS,
CALEB ERWIN.

Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

PARAPHRASED FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

☞ The candidates now before the people for Governor are, LOUIS D. HENRY, a Democratic Republican, and JOHN M. MOREHEAD, a Federal Whig.

A *Democratic Republican* means one who goes for equal rights, the liberty of the People, and the Rights and Union of the States.

A Federal Whig means one who is *on the outside*, for the people, and *on the inside*, for himself. Or, who is for the People *before* the election, and for himself afterwards.

Which will the People choose?

☞ The following Card was in type for our last week's paper; but owing to sudden indisposition, the Editor was unable to superintend the putting the last form to press, and it was omitted. (This explanation is rendered necessary by a pittiful falsehood in the last Charlotte Journal, that we had refused to publish this Card, "though requested to do so.")

From the Raleigh Register.

MR. GALES: I observe in the Register of the 26th instant, an extract from an editorial article publish-de in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" in which the following passage occurs:—"What a proper set of fellows these Federalists are! They lavish the People's money on a Bankrupt Rail Road; and when they wish to get up a Political Convention, this Rail Road offers a passage at half price to all Delegates who will attend." Although the corporate name of the Road to which the Editor alludes is not given, it is evident he intends the remark to apply to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road—that being the only one leading to the Capital of the State. What the Editor means by the charge that the Federalists lavish the People's money on a bankrupt Rail Road, is not for me to say. I have one remark, however, to make in regard to it, and that is, that the Federalists nor any other political party have ever lavished either directly or indirectly, a brass farthing of the *People's* money on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. As to the second charge, that of conveying Delegates to the late Political Convention in this City at half price, I have only to observe, that it has been a uniform practice ever since the Rail Road went into operation, on all occasions of large assemblies at any point on the Road, whether Political or otherwise, to convey persons going to and returning from such assemblages at half price, or in other words, to give them *return tickets.* The Delegates to the late Democratic Convention which met in this City in January last, (of which body the Editor of the Jeffersonian himself, I believe, was a member,) or such of them as availed themselves of Rail Road facilites, were conveyed at *half price*, in accordance with the usual custom, and surely the Editor of the Jeffersonian would not have us guilty of the gross injustice of conveying the Delegates to one Convention at half price, and charging the Delegates to the other, full price—both Conventions being assembled under similar circumstances and for similar objects. Believing that the Editor of the Jeffersonian would not willingly or knowingly do *injustice* even to a corporation; I trust that his perceptions of right and fair dealing will not allow him to hesitate in giving this note an insertion in his paper, it being perhaps the most ready mode of evincing that sense of *justice*, which he no doubt possesses.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't,
S. F. PATTERSON, Prest. R & G R R Co.
April 28, 1842.

It will be seen, Gen. PATTERSON admits our charge, that Delegates to the late Whig Convention were conveyed at half price by the Rail-Road Co., of which he is President. He justifies this conduct, however, by announcing that it is the uniform custom of the Road to carry persons "on all occasions of large assemblies" at half price, or to give them return tickets. This, as we before said, may relieve, in this particular instance, the Company from the charge of partisanship; and we should be tempted to pass the matter over in silence, had not Gen. P. made the broad and positive denial, "that the Federalists nor any other party have ever lavished, either directly or indirectly, a brass farthing of the *people's money* on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road." What Gen. Patterson means by the assertion, that "not a *brass* farthing" has ever been lavished on this Road, is not for us to say. But one thing is certain; the *people's money*, and not a few "farthings" of it, either, has been lavished on this Raleigh and Gaston Road, and that by the Federal Whigs of the last Legislature, too.

We ask attention to the proofs upon which we make this assertion, as it is a heavy charge against our political opponents, and if proven, we think, is sufficient to banish every man of them from the confidence of the people and their seats in the Legislature.

On the assembling of the last Legislature, this Company, already heavily indebted to the State for loaned money, ($300,000, we believe,) presented a petition to each House, praying relief from the State Accordingly, Mr. *Barringer* in the House, on the 10th December, 1840, reported a Bill granting the relief prayed for—to wit: that the State should become security for the Company for three hundred thousand dollars they were to borrow. Before, however, the House would take any action in the matter a Committee was appointed to examine into the affairs and test the solvency of the Company. This Committee performed their duty, and what was their report?—*That the revenue received on the Road was not sufficient to pay expenses; that the Company were in debt, and the Road about to be sold for its debts, and that the mortgage to the State for the money already loaned, in consequence of a defect in drawing the papers, was null* and *of no force.* This was the substance of the Report, though not the precise language, as we are informed by members of the Legislature, (the Journals merely say a report was made.) Does not this show something like a "bankrupt rail-road?" But we have still stronger evidence.

In consequence of the report above named, the Bill of Mr. *Barringer* was defeated. Consternation then seems to have seized upon the Company. Cut off from the hope of feeding from the State Treasury; in debt and about to be sold out, and the revenue not sufficient to pay ordinary expenses, they were about to stop all operations in despair, and let the State whistle for the money loaned them, and also pay the bonds for which she was security for the Company. At this crisis of the subject, Gov. MOREHEAD, (our present *Whig* Governor) sent to the Legislature the following message:

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE, January 9th, 1841.

"To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina.

"GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit to your honorable body a communication, this day received from the Public Treasurer, to which I invite your immediate attention. Upon reference to the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled an act for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, I do not perceive that the Legislature contemplated the happening of the event apprehended by the Treasurer, viz: the discontinuance of operations upon the road; and consequently made no provision for such an event.

"Should the corporation cease their operations, the power of sequestration, given in the 9th section of that act, will be altogether nugatory; consequently, your Honorable Body will necessarily have to provide the Public Treasurer with the necessary means to meet the accruing interest as it falls due, by the provisions of the 5th section of said act, or a violation of the pledge of the credit and faith of the State must ensue—a violation that no Department of this Government will permit, if it can be avoided.

"This corporation is yet in its infancy, and struggling for existence. The last Legislature extended a fostering hand to it, and backed its credit by that of the State, whereby the State is deeply involved on its account.

"The success of this enterprize cannot be well ascertained until it has more time for its development, and should it now be abandoned, and its operations cease, the event will be one greatly to be deplored, as it will be one not anticipated by the last Legislature, and will involve the State in deep pecuniary embarrassment, and will require some action on the part of your Honorable Body to protect the interests of the State."

What does Gen. Patterson say to this message? He certainly will not attempt to gainsay the assertions of Gov. MOREHEAD, who tells the Legislature that this Company is about to stop operations and leave the State in the lurch;—that if it does stop, it will "*involve the State in deep pecuniary embarrassment,*" and that some provision must be made to raise money to avoid it, "or a violation of the pledge of the credit and faith of the State must ensue." Speaking of this Company, the Governor says:

"The last Legislature extended a fostering hand to it, and *backed its credit by that of the State,* WHEREBY, *the State is* DEEPLY INVOLVED ON ITS ACCOUNT." Gen. Patterson denies that the people's money has ever been lavished on this Road—Gov. Morehead says it has, and the records say so too.—Here we have done with Gen. P.

But in the face of this notorious Bankruptcy of this Road, what do the whig majority in our Legislature? Do they take the shortest and most prompt way to secure the State against loss for its liabilities, and be careful to incur no farther embarrassments for the Company? Oh, no! Mr. *Barringer* brought in a bill with the deceptive title—"A Bill to secure the State against any and every liability incurred for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and *for the relief* of the same." The real substance of the Bill was, to authorize the Company to borrow three hundred thousand dollars, the State to be security for its repayment. Recollect, Gov. Morehead in his special message, said the State was already "involved in heavy pecuniary embarrassments" for the Company, and the Committee of investigation had reported that the revenue would not pay the expenses of the Road, and that the mortgage to the State for former debts was null and of no force:—yet this Bill of Mr. *Barringer* proposes, that if the Company will make a sound mortgage on their road, (which they, as honest men, should have voluntarily done, when it was found the first mortgage was defective,) the State should go their security for three hundred thousand dollars more, and thus *double* her "pecuniary embarrassments" for this profitless work, without any *additional* security! Was ever such folly witnessed on the part of a grave legislative assembly? But this Bill was not brought in until near the close of the Session. And on the last day the Legislature sat, when near one-third of the members had gone home, expecting no further action would be attempted in the matter, this Bill was again sprung upon that body. The officers and stockholders in the Road had been beseiging the members in the House, in the lobbies, and at their rooms;—every possible influence was brought to bear upon them, and with this thin House, at the heel of the session, this Bill to "*secure the State*" was rushed through the Legislature by the Whig majority! The *State* was "secured," by doubling her pecuniary liability for the Company, and the Company was "*relieved*" by getting three hundred thousand dollars on the faith of the State—and what was the indemnity to the State?—The Company agreed to renew an old mortgage that was found to be defective as first drawn! What better was this than an outright robbery of the people's treasure, to be lavished on a bankrupt Rail Road Company? And yet we have no doubt the principal agents in this game of fleecing the State for the benefit of corporations will again be candidates this summer for seats in the Legislature. The people may look out; we intend to point them out in due season.

THE STATE BONDS.

Those who heard Mr. HENRY's speech here on the 26th ultimo, will recollect his account of the manner in which the Whigs in the last Legislature, together with the Public Treasurer and Governor, dodged an investigation that was called for in relation to the moneys belonging to the State, and which had been loaned out by the Internal Improvement and Literary Boards. Since that time, several of the Federal papers have been endeavoring to gloss the matter over, and assert that Mr. HENRY shamefully misrepresented the whole affair. As usual, we can just turn to "the record" and show that Mr. Henry was entirely correct in his charges, and that his assailants themselves are misrepresenting the facts to screen their own party Governor, Treasurer, and members of the Legislature from the reproach they merit.

The Boards of Internal Improvement and Literature have loaned out of the people's money upwards of two millions six hundred thousand dollars. It is right and proper at all times that the people should know how their funds have been disposed of, whether in safe hands, &c. Therefore, at the commencement of the last Legislature, or on the 24th December, 1840, M. *Barnes*, a Democrat in the House of Commons from Edgecomb County, offered the following Resolution

"*Resolved*, That the Public Treasurer be instructed to report to this House, when the Bonds due the State, from the Raleigh and Gaston, and Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road become due, and what security has been taken from said Companies, for the payment, &c.; *and the names of the several individuals and corporations, who are indebted to the State, by loans from the Literary and Internal Improvement Funds—the several amounts due by each—when such debts fall due, and the security taken for their payments.*"

Here was a plain order to the Treasurer, to report the *names* of those who had borrowed the people's money, the *amount* of each loan, *when due*, and *what security* had been taken for repayment. And what does the Treasurer do? Why, after several days delay, he sends an answer (it was published in our paper of the 5th ultimo,) that the bonds are not in his possesion, and that he knows nothing more about them than any other individual! It is the duty of the two Boads, of both of which the Governor is President, *Ex-officio*, to take these Bonds and deposite them with the Treasurer for safe keeping; therefore, if they had not been placed in the Treasurer's hands, the Governor had neglected *his* duty, and the Treasurer knew where to find the bonds:—and if he and the Governor (their offices being within twenty-five feet of each other) had have been desirous of furnishing the Legislature with the information called for, was it not easily done? The matter then rested thus: The *Treasurer* either had the bonds and refused to give the information required by the Legislature; or the *Governor* had them, and refused to comply with his duty by handing them to the Treasurer to enable him to answer the call made for information. Either conclusion indicates plainly that there was something "rotten in Denmark." Convinced that the people would not submit to such a *bold* attempt to keep from them light on a most important subject, the whig leaders in the Legislature, after a few nights of caucusing, put forward, through Mr. *Barringer*, the following as an amendment to the Resolution of Mr. *Barnes:*

"And that a Committee of five be appointed to inquire into the loans made by the Board of Internal Improment and Literary Fund; that they examine into the solvency of the borrowers, and report to this House."

Mark the adroitness of this movement: The Governor and Treasurer had refused to give up the names of the borrowers from the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards, and this Resolution of Mr. *Barringer* seems to be intended as a remedy;—but what does it command the Committee to do? Simply to examine as to the *solvency* of the Bonds—*but not to report names*, so that the people could see and judge for themselves! The Committee of five was appointed---Mr. *Barnes* Chairman, who soon reported as follows:

"The loans to individuals are secured by personal securities. Your Committee are entirely unacquainted with a large portion of the debtors, but *from the representations of the Public officers*, they have no reason to doubt their solvency. As the Resolution annexed referred to your Committee, *instructs the Public Treasurer* to report the names of the several debtors, and the amount due from each, your Committee *did not consider it their duty, and have therefore taken no list thereof*, and your Committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

No doubt when this Report was read, the Whigs in the Legislature chuckled at the adroitness of the manoeuver by which they had eluded the investigation first called for by Mr. *Barnes*. He reports that the Committee knew nothing of the persons who owe most of the money; but "from the representations of public officers, (the Governor and Treasurer, we suppose,) they had no right to doubt their solvency," and that they had reported no names, because by the first Resolution, the *Treasurer* was *instructed* to do that himself. Here the reader can see the object of Mr. *Barringer's* amendment—it was to get the Governor and the Treasurer out of an ugly scrape, and throw the blame on this Democratic Committee—by saying, why did they not report the names?

The true secret of this whole transaction is, that the money, or most of it, was loaned to the political friends of the Governor and prominent members of the Legislature, and rumor says, some of it not so very well secured either;—and it was determined upon in caucus that the facts called for by *Barnes'* Resolution should not come out. This, in our opinion, explains why the Treasurer did not have the bonds, and why the whole investigation was stifled.

Maine.—Gov. FAIRFELD, by Proclamation, has convened the Legislature of Maine, to meet in extra session on the 18th intant, to act upon the pending negotiation with Great Britain on the Northeastern Boundary Question.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The amendment to this Bill by the House of Representatives, making it obligatory on the States in all cases to elect their members by Districts, goes farther than we last week stated. It makes it not only the duty of the State Legislatures to lay off the States into Districts, but they are, in making these Districts, not to regard the boundaries of Counties, but to cut them into fragments where it is necessary to form a District. We sincerely hope the Senate may reject this feature of the Bill—it is a flagrant invasion of State Rights and a rapid stride to consolidation. We annex the *ayes* and *noes* on the passage of the Bill through the House of Representatives, by which it will be seen this thrust at State Rights is the almost exclusive work of the Federal Whigs—only two Democrats voting for it, and they we think, must regret their votes.

Yeas.—Adams, Allen, L. W. Andrews, S. J. Andrews, Arnold, Aycrigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Birdseye, Blair, Boardman, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, M. Brown, J. Brown, *S. H. Butler*, Calhoun, *J. Campbell*, Wm. B. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Caruthers, Casey, J. C. Clark, S. N. Clarke, J. Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, CUSHING, G. Davis, Deberry, J. Edwards, Everett, Fillmore, A. L. Foster, Gentry, P. G. Goode, Graham, Granger, Green, Halsted, Wm. S. Hastings, Henry, Hudson Hunt, J. R. Ingersoll, Irvin, James, Wm C. Johnson, J. P. Kennedy, Lane, Linn, S. Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Osborne, Owsley, Pendleton, Powell, Ramsey, B. Randall, Randolph, Rayner, Ridgway, Rodney, Wm. Russell, J. M. Russell, Saltonstall, Shepperd, Simonton, Slade, T. Smith, Sollers, Stanly, Stokely, Stratton, A. H. H. Stuart, J. T. Stuart, Summers, Talinferro, J. B. Thompson, R. W. Thompson, Toland, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Van Rensselaer, E. D. White, J. L. White, T. W. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, A. Young, J. Young—101.

Yeas, 98 Whigs, (in Roman,) 2 Democrats, (in *Italics*,) and 1 Tyler man, (in SMALL CAPITALS)

Nays—Arrington, Atherton, Beeson, Bidlack, Bowne, Boyd, Brewster, A. V. Brown, C. Brown, *Wm. Butler*, Wm. O. Butler, G. W. Caldwell, P. C. Caldwell, Carey, Chapman, Clifford, Coles, Colquit, M. A. Cooper, Cross, Daniel, R. D. Davis, Dawson, Doan, Eastman, J. C. Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, J. G. Floyd, C. A. Floyd, Fornance, *Gamble*, GILMER, *Goggin*, Wm. O. Goode, Gordon, Gustine, *Habersham*, Harris, J. Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houck, Houston, Hubbard, Hunter, C. J. Ingersoll, IRWIN, Jack, C. Johnson, J. W. Jones, Keim, A. Kennedy, Lewis, A. McClellan, R. McClellan, McKay, McKeon, Marchand, A. Marshall, John T. Mason, Mathews, Medill, *Meriwether*, Miller, *Mitchell*, *Morrow*, Newhard, Partridge, Payne, Plumer, *Pope*, PROFFIT, Read, Reding, *Reuther*, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sanford, Saunders, Shaw, Shields, Wm. Smith, Sumter, Sweeney, *Tillinghast*, Turney, *Underwood*, *Wallace*, Ward, *Warren*, Watterson, Weller, J. W. Williams, *C. H. Williams*, WISE, Wood—99

Nays, 81 Democrats, (in Roman) 14 Whigs, (in *Italics*,) and 4 Tyler men, (in SMALL CAPITALS.)

Speaking of this Bill, the *Globe* says:

"A new feature was introduced into this bill, of vast import and principle—the provision whereby Congress assumes to direct the legislation of the States, in regard to the mode of electing their Representatives. It requires that each State shall adopt the district system. On a reluctant State, it can only be in virtue of authority in Congress to lay off the States in districts by its own legislation. Congress has neither power to depute its legislative functions, nor to command those of the State Legislatures. But has Congress the right to interpose at all, and cut up the States into districts, under the general authority to legislate as to the mode of electing? Without making the question as to the preference of the general ticket, or district mode of election, the extraordinary principle brought into operation by the new law, by the assumption of Congress to dictate State legislation, is, in our opinion, pregnant with mischief.

"Not long since we had occasion to call the attention of the country to the *habeas corpus* attack upon the rights of the States, now going on in the Senate; and now we feel called upon to point to this new attack upon them in the other House. The Federal Whig Committee which reported the apportionment bill, engrafted upon it this new and unprecedented provision, requiring the States to vote in single districts. Now, the Government has been in operation fifty years, and such a requisition as this was never before attempted upon the States. Why this new attempt to control and regulate them in this particular? Why assume this authority over them? Why not let them do as they please, as they have done for fifty years past? Why this sudden and assumed guardianship? Certainly it results from the *spirit* and the *designs* of Federalism: the SPIRIT—which works incessantly to subjugate to Federal domination; and the *designs*—which look to the ulterior operation of gerrymandering the States, either by the present Federal Congress, or by the Legislatures where they have majorities, so as to give Federalism undue advantages in elections. Surely the States have not had such a war made upon them from the foundation of the Government as during the present period."

THE BANKRUPT LAW;

OR GENERAL "REPUDIATION ACT" OF WHIGERY.

Since the Federalists have found this odious law to spong out all debts so unpopular with the people, they are denying that it was a party measure, and assert that all parties supported it in Congress. This is a common expedient with our opponents. They make a manoeuver to gain popularity; but if they happen to touch the wrong chord---Oh, it was the locofocos did it!—or, it was no party measure! But, as on most all such occasions, when we turn to the records to ascertain the paternity of this national repudiation act, we find all the proofs against poor, sinning Whigery. It was the Whig party who introduced this Bankrupt Law into Congress; they passed it, and for all its dire consequences, the ruin, distress and villany it has and will produce in the country, they, and *they* ALONE, are responsible. The records settle this question.

The Bill was introduced into the Senate by Mr. *Henderson* of Mississippi, a Whig; and it was passed through that body by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choat, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Ia., Southard, Tallmage, White, Woodbrige, (all Whigs) and *Mouton, Walker, Williams, Young*, Democrats.

Nays,—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pearce, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright, (all Democrats) and *Archer, Bayard, Graham, Prentiss, Rives*, Whigs.

Two of the Democratic Senators who voted for the Bill, were *instructed* so to do by their *Whig* Legislatures, (*Mouton* of Louisiana and *Williams* of Maine;) and Mr. *Young* of Illinois said he was opposed to the Bill, but voted for it in obedience to what he believed the will of his constituents. So out of the twenty-two Democratic Senators, only *one* (Mr. *Walker* of Missp.) was in favor of this Whig panacea for hard times.

How was it in the House of Representatives? The Bill was brought up there by Mr. *Barnad*, of New York, a Whig; and passed by yeas 110 to nays 106. Of the 110 yeas, *three* only were Democrats—*Dawson* of Louisiana, and *Wood* and *Roosevelt* of New York; while of the 106 nays, 87 were Democrats and 19 only were Whigs. Does this look like a *no party* measure—only *one* Democrat in the Senate and three in the House in favor of it?

The next move of the Democracy was, to repeal this law; but the Bill to repeal it was voted down in the Senate by yeas 21, nays 23---of the 21 yeas, *fifteen* were Democrats and six Whigs;---of the 23 nays, *twenty-one* were Whigs, and *two* Democrats. Mr. CLAY, the favorite champion of our North Carolina Whigs, voted against the repeal, though the Legislature of Kentucky, (one house) had *instructed* him to vote to the contrary.

The next movement was, to postpone the operations of the law to July, 1842. For this, every Democrat in the Senate voted, and also Mr. *Graham* of this State, Whig;—while *twenty-three Whigs* voted against and defeated the postponement.

In the language of a cotempoary—"With the foregoing evidences staring them in the face, how can our opponents declare that the Democracy are just as responsible for the passage of the Bankrupt act as their adversaries? The truth is, this attempt to throw a portion of the responsibility upon their opponents, was not attempted by the whigs until they discovered the unpopularity of the *national rediation act* in all parts of the country. Besides, the whig members of Congress, in their Address, at the close of the extra Session, spoke of it as one of their grand "relief" measures—as one of the national saving schemes contemplated by the party while electioneering for power and place!"

CLAY AND THE TARIFF.

A correspondence has just taken place between the Whig members of the New York Legislature and Ex-Senator CLAY to a few passages of which we would call public attention in the South. There is no longer any doubt that a PROTECTIVE TARIFF is the great end and aim of the Whig party, and that Mr. Clay, their leader, has boldly once more unfurled that piratical flag.

The Committee in their letter to Mr. Clay say:

"It is not within the compass of our design, to dwell upon the numerous monuments of your wisdom and your patriotism—they live in the History of the Republic. But there is one great measure which more than any other, has occupied your care, and to which we may be permitted particularly to allude, as demanding in an especial manner the thanks of your fellow-citizens—we mean THE PROTECTION OF HOME INDUSTRY.

"This vital policy was adopted by you at the commencement of your political life in the Legislative halls of Kentucky. It was the subject of your first effort, and constituted your first triumph on entering the Senate of the United States in 1809; you re-established it after the return of peace in 1816, and was its successful defender in the great debates in 1820, 1824 and 1832."

To this Mr. C. gratefully replies:

"It was a view of this condition of the world, and instructed by lessons of experience drawn from its history, and the practice of other nations, that early led me to a conclusion in favor of the Protection of the Domestic Industry of our own Country. Free trade is a beautiful vision, existing only in the imagination of philosophers and theorists, and practically repudiated by all nations. An indispensable condition to the adoption of it, by any one nation, is its adoption by all. But instead of regulating their trade, accoding to that theory, we every where behold restrictions, burdens, and prohibitions. And those nations which make the nearest approximation to it are in the least prosperous state. If there were any reality in the boastful of promises of the partizan free trade, our country ought, at this moment, to be in the enjoyment of an eviable prosperity. But directly the reverse is its melancholly condition. Never were the products of Agriculture selling at more discouraging prices; and the great Southern staple of cotton, is now sold at a price less than it has commanded at any time since the last war with Great Britain.

"Agriculture requires but little protection, because its position secures it against much foreign competition; or, rather, protection to Commerce and Manufactures is the best form of affording protection to Agriculture.

"Fortunately for the harmony of the different parts of the Union, and without the danger of reviving old topics which formerly agitated and exasperated parties, the actual wants of the Treasury now require a Tariff which, while it supplies a necessary Revenue, may be so arranged as to afford incidental protection to Manufactures without any material departure from the principles of the compromise act. The opponents of the protective policy have never controverted the right of Government to give such incidental protection; and the friends of that policy, looking to the substance rather than the name of things, I should think, ought to be content if their object is attained, whether it be made in the form of a Revenue Tariff or a Protective Tariff."

What do Southern men think of such sentiments? Before prosperity he must have a "*protective tariff*,"—"*Agriculture* needs but little protection!" and "*fortunately, the actual wants of the Treasury now require a Tariff*"! You see here, fellow-citizens, the reason why Mr. Clay was so keen to give away the proceeds of the public lands to the States—it was to so impoverish the public Treasury, that its wants would *demand* a PROTECTIVE TARIFE, and thus afford him a hobby on which he might ride into the Presidential chair. Mind, he is writing to the northern Tariffites, and *rejoices* at the bankrupt state of the national Treasury, and says it is "*fortunate*," for we now have an excuse for laying a protective tariff—we can now tax the South for your benefit, and say its to furnish revenue! This is a manoeuver worthy of such a leader, and such a party as he leads.

The following Cadets to the West Point Military Academy, have this year been selected from this State—*John Gibbon*, of Charlotte; *Wm. Wilkings, James Pepper, Geo. Rownsaville, Thos. Whedbee, James F. Simmons, Thos. Beckwith, Francis F. Bryan.*

ON-DITS AT WASHINGTON.

We copy the following paragraphs from the Washington *Index* of the 7th and 10th instant.—We may remark, in explanation of the first, that *Wise* and *Stanly* had a violent personal altercation on the floor of the House a few days since. *Stanly* called *Wise* a bull-dog, and *Wise* retorted coward upon *Stanly*:

Clear the Course.—We understand that Mr. Wise and Mr. Stanly had an accidental meeting on Saturday last near the race course, which resulted in the former breaking his cane over the latter. We were not present, and therefore cannot give particulars.

It is rumored that Jesse Miller, Esq., is to give place to Recorder Williamson as first Auditor of the Treasury—That Mr. Burr of New York is to be the Recorder—and that the brother in law of Mr. Wise is to be an Auditor some where.

Mr. Webster, it is said, goes in favor of the people's party of Rhode Island. If so, we for the first time in our lives, approve of his conduct.

We have been informed that the President has ordered the collector of Philadelphia to remove 38 of his under officers, and to place 38 individuals in their places forthwith. That the collector in person refused to obey, and that the President then suggested to him the propriety of doing as any man of honor would do under such circumstances, viz: *resign*. The collector left Washington this morning to receive *his dismissal* at home.

We understand that the Postmaster at Philadelphia will shortly have leave to retire to private life, unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

We also understand that Edward Curtis, pipe layer General, will speedily be permitted to resign or runaway from the New York custom house; and that so great is Daniel Webster's affection for this renegade Democrat, that he has signified his intention of making tracks for Boston as soon as the solemn act is over. Old Poins has done some good any how by his commission, though we must say that it was an abuse of power to appoint it.

Caught in their own Trap.—The Federal Whigs of the House of Representatives, led on by Mr. *Stanly* of this State, nicely trapped themselves a few days since. The scene is thus described by the Index. (Mr. *Stanly* is chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures:)

"The committee on public expenditures, fearful that Captain Tyler was about to suppress a protion of the Hon. George Poindexter's report of his examination into that sink of iniquity, the New York custom-house, prevailed upon the Speaker to subpœna the aforesaid George, to appear before them with his report, and the accompanying documents.

"The commissioner obeyed the summons; and the committee, without stopping to read the document, made a report, recommending the printing of a large number of the same. This was agreed to. Mr. Wise, however, knowing what was in the report, endeavored to procure a reconsideration of the vote, but the committee, suspecting Mr. Wise to be moved by a desire to screen John Tyler, insisted upon the Whigs adhering to the first vote, reconsideration was lost. When the document got into the hands of the printer to the House, it was found by some penetrating reader, to denounce Edward Curtis: justify Jesse Hoyt, the old collector: approve of a low tariff, and censure certain mercantile houses of Boston, for evading the revenue laws.

"The fat was now in the fire, and thereupon the Hon. John Quincy Adams commenced a crusade against Poindexter's opinions, and as usual perverted every thing to answer his own selfish purposes. The Whigs now ran about like disturbed hornets, and the Democrats chuckled in their sleeves at the ludicrous situation in which the censors of the House found themselves."

How pittiful and Mean.—The Federal papers of our State have been circulating a story, originating in the Ashville Messenger, that when Mr. HENRY addressed the people of Buncombe, he drove from the assembly a number of ladies, by the use of language too obscene to even be admitted into the colums of the chaste hard cider oracles. The Editor of the Lincoln Republican says he is informed by Mr. HENRY, as well as other highly respectable gentlemen who were present, that so far as they could see, no ladies were present during any portion of Mr. Henry's address at Ashville.—In fact, all who know Mr. HENRY, must believe the charge utterly false. It must be a desperate cause, indeed, that requires the coinage and circulation of such stories. Such seems to be the settled policy of our opponents, however—they who lay claim to "all the decency and morals" of the country.

☞ Since the above was in type, we have heard a highly respectable Whig, and one high in the confidence of his party, who was present during the whole of Mr. Henry's speech at Asheville, say positively that no ladies were present during the delivery of any portion of that address.

Rhode Island.—The difficulties in Rhode Island seem to be drawing to a focus. The President has ordered to Fort Adams at Newport, a large body of U. S. Troops, to assist the aristocracy in putting down the people in their efforts to throw off the charter of King Charles and adopt a Republican form of Government. In this, John Tyler has shown himself to be a usurper---a tyrant, and any thing but a Virginia Republican. The *people's* Legislature met lately at Providence, organized, and installed their Governor into office (Gov. DORR.) After passing a few Resolutions, the body odjouned, to meet again in July. Since the arrival of the U. S. Troops in the State, the aristocracy have become emboldened to arrest and imprison the Hon. *Dutee J. Pearce*, and other respectable gentlemen who have taken office under the election of the majority that established the new Constitution, and had at the latest dates, warrants out for Gov. DORR. Such acts as these in a free country must produce bloodshed.

Connecticut.—The newly elected Legislature of Connecticut met at New Haven on the 5th instant. There having been no choice of Governor before the people, the Hon. *Chauncey F. Cleveland*, (Dem.) who received the highest popular vote in the late election, was chosen Governor, by a majority of 71 votes over Gov. *Esllworth*, Whig; *W. S. Holabud* was elected Lieut. Governor; *Jabez L. White*, Jr., Treasurer; *Noah A. Phelps*, Secretary, and *Gideon Wells*, Comptroller. All good and true Democrats. This settles the political redemption of Connecticut.

☞The incendiary *Giddings*, has been re-elected to Crongress by his constituents and taken his seat in the House. His majority over his opponent was 3.648.

Whig Veracity.—When the Whigs first came into power, their orators in Congress charged Van Buren with having left the Government in debt *forty millions of dollars*. Their Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. FORWARD, in a report to Congress on the subject, says the only debt Van Buren left was about *four* millions in outstanding Treasury Notes—and part of the means was provided to redeem that. This is about as much truth as is generally to be found in Whig charges—*one-tenth*.

PROMISE *versus* PERFORMANCE.

In Mr. CLAY'S celebrated speech at Hanover, Va., in July, 1840, speaking of the extravagance of Mr. Van Buren's administration, he said:

"The annual expenditure may, in a reasonable time, be *brought down from its present amount of almost forty millions, to near* ONE-THIRD *of that sum.*"

This was Mr. CLAY, the great hard-cider orator, electioneering for "*Tip and Ty.*" The *one-third* of forty millions is not quite *thirteen and a half millions*. But Mr. Clay *now* says, a Tariff must be laid to collect *twenty six* to *twenty-eight* millions—that the Government can't be administered with less. Was he deceived in 1840, or was he trying to deceive the people?

Old Virginia Forever!—The final result of the late Elections in Virginia is more favorable to the Democracy than we stated in our last. The Democratic majority on joint ballot will be about FORTY-FOUR—thirty-six in the House of Delegates and eight in the Senate! The Federal papers attribute this waterloo defeat in the old Dominion to *apathy* in their ranks. Wonder what excuse they'll render when we beat them in North Carolina next August? They may as well stereotype their Virginia excuse.

Mr. *Mitchell*, the new member for the Wilkes District, has taken his seat in the House. We see that the first vote he gave was against the Clay Whigs—on a proposition to enforce the *gag* upon the House.

Capital.—A Whig paper some-where South hoists his flag thus: "For President, Henry Clay, subject to the *derision* of the people." He probably meant *decision* of the people.

☞ We cordially adopt the following from the Camden Journal:

"The Index, formerly published at Alexandria D. C., has been removed to Washington City. It is one of the best papers with which we exchange, and we would be glad to see it extensively circulated at the South."

Mr. Van Buren at Nashville, Tenn.—The reception given to Ex-President Van Buren on his recent visit to Nashville, Tenn., by men of all parties, must have been gratifying to him in a high degree. He arrived at the Hermitage on the 26th April, and on the 28th, came to Nashville in company with Gen. Jackson and a number of other distinguished gentlemen. The *Union* says:

Five or six miles distant they were met by the committee and a large concourse of citizens in carriages and on horseback. The procession grew larger and larger as they approached the city, and upon the other side of College Hill the Nashville Blues under the command of Capt. Hickman, joined the escort. As the procession came over the hill and advanced towards the Square its appearance was grand and imposing; crowds of citizens by the wayside falling in and increasing its extent. We have never witnessed a handsomer compliment to public and private worth. It was, indeed, well done; and, as the Whig says, "respectfully, decently and in order."

The guests took rooms at the Nashville Inn, which under the direction of the committee, had been prepared for their accommodation, and there received the salutations of a large concourse that gathered to the spot. Gen. Jackson remained there a few hours, constantly thronged with the multitude anxious to shake the veteran's hand once more; after which he repaired to the house of Gen. Armstrong for more quiet and appropriate apartments.

On Friday about eleven o'clock, Mr. Van Buren visited the Nashville Female Academy, accompanied by the venerable Mr. Crutcher, the farther of the institution, and by Col. McGavock and Doct. Esselman. His reception is represented to have been deeply interesting. He found the pathway from the outergate to the hall-door strewn with flowers of many varieties. He was met at the door by the Rev. Mr. Elliott and other teachers of the institution; and as he received a cordial welcome, the young ladies with large bouquets in their hands arrayed on either side of the aisle that leads to the rear where the trustees were seated, at once made a most magnificent carpet of flowers upon which he advanced and was introduced to the trustees. The classes from first to last were then presented, when Miss Smith pronounced a neat salutatory address and placed a crown of flowers upon his head, which he took off and affixed to his left breast. The little ladies thronged around him, literally loading him with the choicest flowers of the season, as intimate, apparently, as if they had always known him personally. A scene like this—about two hundred young girls dressed like so many May-queens, all life and gaiety—is best appreciated by those who witnessed it.

Gen. Jackson had been expected, and each little student had to ask why he was not present. They were informed that the feeble state of his health prevented his attendance, but that he would be happy to see them at Gen. Armstrong's in the afternoon. Gladly receiving the invitation they called on the old hero at the time appointed, covered him with flowers and procured so many of his snow-white locks as to give his head the appearance of having just passed from the hands of the barber. They greeted him with a kiss—he gave them "a blessing and a prayer."

On that day the guests with a few friends dined with the family of JUDGE CAMPBELL of this place. After dinner, as they walked in the pleasure grounds before the house, the *Harrison Guards*, a military corps, then on parade, ascended the hill, halted in front of the gate, and gave them a handsome salute which the Ex-President appropriately acknowledged.

On Saturday at noon they returned to the Hermitage with Gen. Jackson, where they purpose to remain until Friday, when they will proceed to Columbia, in obedience to an invitation extended to Mr. Van Buren by the citizens of that place.

The Locust.—We understand that our woods are filled with myriads of what are called LOCUST, though we believe it has been settled by Entomologists, that the real Locust, such as we read of in the Bible, that devoured all sorts of vegetation, has never yet appeard in our land. OUR LOCUST is only a large species of Grasshopper, which lives entirely on suction from juices of Trees. It is perfectly harmless, and incapable of devouring a single leaf or blade of grass. There will be ignorant and superstitious people though, in spite of all the advances of knowledge, and we are not surprized therefore, to learn, that many prognostications of evil are drawn from this visitation of a harmless insect. Some we understand, plainly perceive the letter E on its back, which means, they say, that we are to have a war with England. There is one comfort, however; fears have been felt and expressed ever since the country was settled, at each successive visitation of these insects, but we have never yet heard of their having done any injury.—*Raleigh Register.*

☞ Our opponents, hereabouts, complain that many of their old friends—that is many of those who have heretofore acted with them—did not vote at the late election. We freely admit that *all* the citizens of our county who voted for "Tip and Ty" at the Presidential election, did not attend the polls last Thursday week. And for the consolation of our whig neighbors, we will state further, that it is well for them that *some old friends* did not turn out on that day. Do you understand, gentlemen?

Lynchburg Republican.

Eclipse eclipsed by Three Seconds!

GREAT RACE BETWEEN BOSTON AND FASHION.

The following is the result:—

First Heat—Time, 7 m. 35 seconds. Start was even, Boston inside. Fashion went ahead at the first gate on the path, and kept the lead beating the heat by 50 yards exactly.

Second Heat—Time, 7 m. 33 s. Boston went ahead the three first miles about his length. Fashion went ahead at the first gate on the first quarter of the last mile, and won the heat by a length in the clear.

Three first miles run in 1 m. 53 s. and last mile in 1 m. 55 seconds.—*Washington Index.*

SATURDAY, May 14, 1842.

The Mecklenburg agricultural Society met at the Charlotte Hotel agreeable to adjournment.

The meeting was organized by appointing Col. AUGUSTUS ALEXANDER President, Doct. S. Fox, Treasurer, and JOSEPH SMITH, Recording Secretary, pro. tem.

An invitation was then given for all who wished to become members of the Society to come forward and subscribe their names and comply with requisitions of the Constitution; whereupon a number of new members were enrolled.

On motion, the Society proceeded to elect officers to serve until the next annual meeting of the Society in October next; whereupon, Doct. S. Fox was Elected President; Doct. Jos. W. Ross, Vice President; JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, Corresponding Secretary; THOS. L. HUTCHISON, Librarian, and LEWIS DINKINS Treasurer.

On motion of Lewis Dinkins, a Committee of five members was appointed by the Chair to revise or amend the present Constitution of the Society and make report at the next meeting. Jos. W. Hampton, A. B. Davidson, Lewis Dinkins, I. S. Alexander, and J. W. Ross were appointed the Committee.

On motion of Isaac Campbell, the President and Vice President were authorized to invite some suitable person to deliver an address on agriculture at the aniversary meeting, or any other meeting of the Society, and that the person accepting the invitation shall be considered an honorary member of this Society.

On motion, Messrs. Hampton and Holton were requested to advertise the above meeting in their Journals.

Adjourned until the last Saturday in July.

JOSEPH SMITH, Recording Secretary.

Married,

In this Town, on the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, Col. *James White*, of Cabarrus, to Mrs. *Mary C. Higginbotham.*

In Lincoln County, on the 11 ints., by Andrew Hoyle Esq., Mr. *Thomas Capps* to Miss *Martha*, daughter of David Smith Esq.

NEW GOODS!

STILL CHEAPER!!

DRY GOODS. HARDWARE.

C. E. MOSS & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening, a large and extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

of the latest style and fashion, purchased at REDUCED prices in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, for

CASH ENTIRELY.

For CASH, they will sell their Goods cheaper than any sold in this place. They invite all to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Charlotte, May 10, 1842. 62..tf

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 5th inst., a negro boy, named GARLAND, about 21 or 22 years of age, and weighing about 160 pounds. He was purchased a short time since of A. GRAHAM, Charlotte, N. C., and probably aims to get back into that neighborhood. The above Reward will be given for his arrest and imprisonment, so that I get him.

JOHN W. LEAK.

Cheraw, S. C., May 9, 1842. 62....4w.

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842.

POETRY.

WHAT IS WHIGGERY?

The best description we have met with for a long time, of what Whiggery *is*, we found a few days since in a New Hampshire paper.—*Vermont Patriot.*

And what is Whiggery? a name
Run down t' the freezing point of fame—
A something hard to be defined—
A body left without a mind—
A riddle to be guessed—a word
In poetry not often heard,
And used in modern Prose, 'tis found
To have a most lugubrious sound,
As if it came from under ground,
At least to Federal Whigs it seems
The knell of their departed dreams.
O! that the bard a bird's-eye view
Could take, and draw its likeness true,
Or show by similes and symbols
What Federal Whiggery *now* resembles.
'Tis like a ship on ocean tost,
Whose helm is gone, and log-book lost,
One half its crew turned mutineers,
Unknowing to what port she steers.
'Tis like the wrestler on his back—
A railroad car thrown off its track—
Like that old writing on the wall,—
A flock of geese lost in a squall—
A steamboat grounded on a snag—
A staff dismantled of its flag—
A Sybil's Leaf, which hard to read is—
A *faith* which knows not what its creed is—
A Cider barrel with no tap in—
The shadow of a lone Log Cabin—
A broken Bank that's long been known
To pay in promises alone—
A runner who has missed his goal—
A crew in search of *Symmes Hole*;
In short, 'tis the same old stuff,
Called Federalism, and that's enough.

And what's that *faith* between the poles
Which modern Whiggery upholds;
Or where's the Whig can now explain
That system which he would maintain;
If that's system born of fictions,
And nursed by endless contradictions;
A crude, disjointed, selfish scheme,
The banker's hope the miser's dream,
A scheme if it can favor any,
T' enrich the *few*, and grind the *many*.

But Whiggery has its ups and downs,
And many times itself confounds,
And is in such a hopeless way
It knows not what to think or say.
Ask now a Whig his politics,
Right in his throat the answer sticks,
And if he gulps it out at last,
He says "The Extra Session's past;
He has no interest now or cares
For politics and State affairs;"
Ask if its acts when in such straits
Have helped the People, or the States,
Or if the Whigs redeemed their pledge,
'Tis sure to set his teeth on edge!
Enquire how goes the Whig reform,
He says "the sky looks like a storm!"
Or ask if wages have grown higher,
He says, "he has not thought to enquire."
Ask what Congress now will do,
Or what he thinks of *Tyler too*,
Or who now holds the Sword and Purse,
He says, "he does not care a curse."

Was ever party by disaster
Seen running head long down-hill faster?
Or one that seemed so much possest?
(We mean the leaders, not the rest,
For in their ranks we often find
An honest heart, a worthy mind,
And grieve to see their well-meant faces
Found in such unbenefitting places.)

ITEMS.

An elderly lady, a decendant of Miles Standish, telling her age, remarked that she was born on the twenty-second day of April. Her husband, who was by, obsered, I always thought you were born on the *first day of April.* People might well judge so, observed the matron, in the choice I made of a husband.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing," as the school boy said when he received severe corporeal punishment for inattention to his lesson.

"I'll make free to smoke your pipe," as the wood said to the stove.

"Don't present your bill so soon," as the worm said to the woodpecker.

Be always as merry as you can:
For no one delights in a sorrowful man.

Some people have consciences so very tender that they make no use of them whatever.

Whether we go backward or forward, to the right hand or the left, every step we take is a step towards the grave.

Snuff takers differ from all the rest of the world, because they *turn up their noses* at what they most admire.

"We're a *pill-age in*," as the fellers said ven they stole quack medicines.

"'Twas *bright*, 'twas heavenly, but—'tis *passed*," as the chap said after he spent his last "yellow boy."

"I'm *blowed* if I do," as the trumpted said, when it was asked to give a tune.

A Mississippian was asked if the people of that State encouraged tee-totalism. He replied, "We aint 'zackly tee-totallers, though we go in for temperance in a *measure*."

"If you bite *me* I'll bite *you*," as the pepper pod said to the boy.

Drop Cakes.—One quart of milk, a large teaspoon full of Salaratus dissolved in a cup of cream to which stir in flour very smoothly until a thick batter. Then dip your spoon in milk and with it place your batter at short distances in a buttered pan. Very *delicate* made entirely of cream, either with or without eggs.

Buckwheat Cakes are less tough and not as liable to sour, when mixed with *salt rising* instead of hop yeast.

Soft Gingerbread, very nice.—Four tea cups of flour, two cups of molasses, half cup of butter, two cups of buttermilk, a cup of thick cream, three eggs, table spoonful of ginger, and the same of Saleratus. Mix them all together with the exception of buttermilk, in which the Saleratus must be dissolved and then added to the rest. It must not stand long before being sent to bake.

Butter is improved by working the second time after the lapse of twenty four hours, when the salt is dissolved and the watery particles can be entirely removed.

To boil a Ham.—Receipt from an old Housekeeper.

Put your ham into the pot at noon the day before you want it for the table, and keep the water hot until that time, then let it boil fifteen minutes.

"What are you crying for?" asked Trap of a miser, who had witnessed an execution lately.

"That's one of my *suspended debts*," replied the man. "That fellow you see with his neck broke owed me fifty dollars."

United States,

NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers in Fayetteville, April 13, 1842.

ANDREW MONTGOMERY of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, having filed a petition, duly verified praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Andrew Montgomery be not declared a Bankrupt pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States,

NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers in Fayetteville, April 13, 1842.

DERIAS FOLSOM of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth of May next, why the said Derias Folsom be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States,

NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers in Fayetteville, April 13, 1842.

JOHN R. BOLTON of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said John R. Bolton be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States,

NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers in Fayetteville, April 13, 1842.

THOMAS BOYD of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, having this day filed a Petition duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court that cause be shown before the Court at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Thomas Boyd be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States,

NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers in Fayetteville, April 13, 1842.

ROBERT P. JOHNSON of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, having this day filed a Petition duly verified that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Robert P. Johnson be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to Act of Congress in that behalf: and that this notice be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

Coach Making.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail.—All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

THE CONCORD
Manufacturing Company

IS now in full operation, and the Company are prepared to supply all orders with Cotton Yarn, Domestic Shirtings, and Drillings of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms as can be had in any Southern Market.

N. B. Also a large quantity of Nails, at the low rate of seven cents per lb for cash.

ROBT. ALLISON, Clerk.
For Concord Manufacturing Co.

Concord, N. C., April 5th, 1842. 57...3m

Daniel Dennis.

THIS celebrated *Jack* will stand every other week at the stables of the subscribers, (commencing at Lewis Dinkins,') and will be let to mares at the following rates, viz: Three Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; Five Dollars the Season, and Seven Dollars to insure a mare to be with colt. Trading the mare in every instance, forfeits the insurance. He is young and thought to be equal if not superior to any Jack that has ever stood in this country.

Season to commence the 10th of March and end the 10th of July.

JOHN M. POTTS.
LEWIS DINKINS.

March 5, 1842. 50...TF.

Notice.

THE Officers of the 68th Regiment of North Carolina Militia are requested to meet at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3d Saturday in May, 1842, for the purpose of consulting upon the propriety of appointing Delegates to a military Convention which is to meet in Raleigh on the 4th of July next, to revise and suggest amendments to the militia laws of the State. SEVERAL OFFICERS.

April 28, 1842. 60...

EXHIBITION CHAIR FACTORY

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Ordes will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

The Bankrupt Law

IS in operation since the 1st instant, and the subscriber has received several applications for his professional aid. He is about to engage his services, and is willing to increase the number of applications, which will diminish the expense to the applicants.

The District Court of the United States has sole jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in Bankruptcy, which for this District. (Cape Fear,) sits at Wilmington, and all Petitions are referred by the order of Judge POTTER to that Court, which next sits on the 2nd of May next.

All persons owing debts and wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this act, and of the services of the undersigned, will apply early; with an accurate list of their creditors, the residence and amount due each creditor, together with an accurate inventory of all their property, rights and credits of every kind and description, and the location and situation of said property.

Application can be made either in person, or by mail, post paid, to the subscriber; who can always be found at his office in Charlotte. He will, however, be at the next Superior Courts of Cabarrus and Lincoln.

JOHN H. WHEELER,
Atto. at Law.

Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1842. 50...F

☞ The Lincoln Republican will please copy 3 weeks.

A few Good Things Yet,
AND
More Expected.

THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and be their own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region o country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious.

F. R. ROUECHE.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841. 12...y

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,
Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash.*

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

Notice.

ALL persons are forwarned from trading with William McNeely for a dark brown MARE, four years old this Spring. Said Mare is my property, for this year. Said McNeely left my employ with said mare on the 21st April, 1842.

J. C. MASSEY.

April 28, 1842. 60....3w.

IMPORTANT WORK.

Now in Press, and will shortly be published, a Dictionary of

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., &c.

Illustrated with 1,241 *Engravings!*

THIS is, unquestionably, the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and viscious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school for students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufactures are given from the best, and usually from the Official authority, at the end of each article.

The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers) at twenty-five cents each, on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable.* In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers can be obtained with the greatest facility.—Address, post paid, Le Roy Sunderland, 125 Fulton street, New York.

***To every editor who gives this advertisement twelve insertions, we will foward to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

THE CHICORA,
OR
MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *the Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, they have no fears for the result.

THE *Literary Department* of the CHICORA will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and the planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, the subscribers believe the CHICORA will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

A little folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The CHICORA will be printed on an imperial sheet, of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

N. S. DODGE,
B. R. CARROLL.

March 31, 1842.

THE CULTIVATOR.
TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS

THE CULTIVATOR, (a consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer,) a monthly periodical, designed "to Improve the Mind and the Soil," and "to Elevate the Standing and Character of the Cultivators of the American Soil." WILLIS GAYLORD and LUTHER TUCKER, Editors. Published at Albany, (N. Y.) by Luther Tucker, Proprietor, at One Dollar per annum—Six Copies for Five Dollars—20 per cent. commission on twenty-five or more subscribers—25 per cent. on one hundred or more. All subscribers to commence with a volume. All payments to be made free of postage. ☞ The paper can be furnished from its commencement—Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4 at 50 cents each; and Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8, at $1,00 each.

The publisher of the Cultivator has the pleasure of presentig to the friends of the Agriculture in the United States, the prospectus of a new volume (the 9th, commencing January 1, 1842,) of that periodical. This paper is so well known in every part of the country, as to render a recapitulation of its objects and contents, generally, unnecessary. The range and variety of its articles—its list of contributors, (embracing the most distinguished agriculturists in every section of the Union,) unrivalled in numbers as well as in scientific and practical skill—the superiority of its mechanical execution, and the unequalled number, rich variety and superior beauty of its illustrations, embracing in the last two volumes about

Two Hundred Engravings,

representing the improved breeds of

Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Buildings, Implements, &c.,

and on every subject connected with agriculture, have contributed to render it a favorite with all classes interested in the cultivation of the soil, and given it a circulation hitherto unknown among the agricultural periodicals of the country—amounting to about

Twenty-Two Thousand!

Grateful for the evry favorable consideration the work has received and the extensive patronage awarded, the publisher would state that NO EFFORTS OR EXPENSE will be spared to give *new* and *increased* interest to the volume for 1842 It is intended to devote a larger portion of the work, (at least *one page* monthly,) to the subjects of GARDENING and the ORCHARD; and to enlarge the department devoted to DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY, and to the DISEASES OF ANIMALS, so as to render them as useful as possible to *all classes of our citizens.* To accomplish this, arrangements have been made as will place within our reach all European periodicals and publications important in agricultual and veterinary matters, and they will be made available in such a manner, as, in every respect, to render the Cultivator worthy the patronage it has received, and make it, all things considered, the

CHEAPEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER

ever published in this or any other country.

Post-masters and all those kind friends who have heretotore with so much liberality and patriotism, as well as those who wish to "elevate the standing and character of the cultivators of the American Soil," are respectfully invited to use their influence in promoting its circulation by acting as agents in their respective neighborhoods.

Any gentleman wishing to obtain the Cultivator, has only to hand his dollar to the Postmaster of his neighborhood, who will forward it to the publisher free of expense.

LUTHER TUCKER,
Albany, December, 1841. Publisher of the Cultivator.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription a General History of the Baptists in America, and other parts of the World.

1. It is proposed in this work to give a summary account of the people of this sentiment in remote ages, or of those who have been claimed as such, as *Euchites*, or *Messalians, Montanists, Paterines, Burgundians, Petrobrussions, Arnoldists, Albigenses, Lionists, Picards, Lollards, Vaudois, Waldenses, Sacramentarians, Cathartists, Ana-baptists, &c.*

2. A brief view of this denomination in Europe, and other paris of the old world, which now exist in an organized and active form.

3. The history of American Babtists, properly so called, in all parts of this Continent, and in the West India Island; together with their Bible, Missionary, Literary, Theological and Education Institutions, Missionary Stations, &c.

This work will contain an abridgment of my first work on this subject, and a continuation of all historical matters down to the present time.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be published in an octavo volume of about 6,000 pages, bound in cloth at $2,25. In gilt leather at $2,50.

Every sixth copy will be gratis to those who forward good subscibers.

Twenty-five per cent. will be allowed to those who become responsible for 20 or more copies.

Documents of all kinds, written or printed—Minutes of Associations—Reports and Histories of all Babtist Institutions of whatever connection, biographical sketches and specimens of the hand-writing of distinguished Baptists of all persuations, both clergymen and laymen, are requested from all who have it in their power to forward them.

As to specimens of the *hand-writing*, but little more is required than the *signature* and usual salutation at the close of letters. It is often very difficult to secure even this small relict of departed worthies, and it is hoped that those who have this kind of materials, whether in letters or otherwise, will be liberal in sending them.

An ulterior view is had to the biographical volume hereafter published, which will abound with portraits and fac-similes of the hand-writing of distinguished Baptist characters in all parts of the world.

P. S. All communications capable of being sent by mail, should be directed to the subscriber, Post Master, Pautcket, R. I. Those who may feel disposed to obtain subscribers for this work may with a few lines form a prospectus for themselves.

☞ Please not to lay this by, but give it to some person, or put it in some place where it will do something towards the object in view.

DAVID BENEDICT.

CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR: The acompanying Prospectus was first published about a year since, and soon after, the subscriber made a tour through the Atlantic States as far as Georgia, during which journey, and at the Baltimore Convention, extensive arrangements were made for securing aid in this undertaking. But still much remains to be done.

Of each Association, Conference, Yearly Meeting, Convention, Society, and Institution for Missions abroad or at home, Education, Theology, Literature, or Benevolence, of any kind, which come under the Baptist head, it is desired that the latest Minutes and Reports may be forwarded by mail without delay, by the Moderator, President, Secretary, or Clerk, and in his absence, by any other person. Also, all historical and biographical discourses and accounts, whether printed or in manuscript, of all sorts of Baptists of all sects and parties, as all are embraced in my plan, and continue to do so for years to come.

As the design of this work is not only to add all new matter, but to make corrections of all former statements in my history of the Baptists, which may be found erroneous or defective, all aid of this kind will be thankfully received.

Please to inform me what is the custom in your vicinity respecting Councils, whether they are common, and how they are viewed?

How do your churches dispose of candidates for membership who have been *immersed* by other ministers besides Baptists; are such persons who stand in other churches admitted to your communion?

How many unassociated churches, of good character, are there in your region? Please to give me their names, also their ministers and the number of members. Also the date of your Association, of each church, or as far as you can, and some historical accounts of their origin and progress, especially of the Associations Conventions, &c.

One or more of this circular will be sent to each Association, Convention, &c., and it is hoped by great efforts, and by the aid of a Post Master's facilities, and extensive travels, to give the history of the denomination full and complete.

The work will not be out under one year or more, but as all documents will be available for me, or my successor in this department of the Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, it is hoped that none will defer forwarding to me, P. M., all the materials above requested.

In 1812, when my general view of the Baptists was made up, the number of Associations of all kinds of Baptists was 111—of churches over 2,200, and of members about 200,000.

Now, according to the Baptist Almanac and Register, the Associations amount to between 4 and 500, the churches to near 8,000, and the members to not less than 600,000, in the United States and British Provinces, and Jamaica.

But my design is to extend the survey to Texas, all the W. India Islands, to Great Britain, all Europe, Africa, and Asia, indeed all parts of the world where Baptists exist, as they are the same people in all quarters of the globe.

A summary view of the statistics of all the religious denominations in the United States, upon much the same plan as above proposed for the Baptists, in a condensed manner, will be given at the close of the work, which, from the subscriber's study of *all religions*, he is confident of making much more accurate and complete than any hitherto given; and the proper persons are requested to forward to him, as above directed, all the documents needful for the purpose.

Publishers of papers and periodicals which have a circulation, wholly or in part, among the Baptists of any name, are respectfully requested to announce, in any form they may choose, the above request for Minutes, Reports, &c.

And those which will give the Circular and Prospectus entire, three insertions, an order shall be given, on the receipt of each respective publication, for a copy of the work.

Liberal terms will be made with those who act on an extensive scale, either in furnishing materials or subscribers, which will be settled by a subsequent correspondence.

Questions of a local rather than a general nature, will be inserted in some of these circulars, especially south and west.

Abridgements of the work will be published, both for the common and Sunday schools of the denomination.

Should this document fall into the hands of any who may not find it convenient to obtain subscribers, or forward materials, they will please to hand it to others who can. If persons have removed to other places, some one will please to send them this, as the same *frank* will do for a new direction.

Many of these papers will be sent to Post Masters in remote regions at a venture, and should they not take an interest in the undertaking, yet as brother Post Masters, it is hoped they will either hand or send them to persons whom they may judge suitable for such business. DAVID BENEDICT.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 1, 1842.

[We are requested to state, that the Rev. JAMES M. THOMAS will act as Agent for the above work, in this region of country; and that he will take pleasure in receiving and forwarding to the publisher, the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.]